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ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI—XXXIII

WILLIAM A. MURRILL

(WITH PLATES 2-9)

The last article of this series, devoted to *Boletus luteus*, *Tylopilus alboater*, and *Armillaria nardosmia*, appeared in *Mycologia* for March, 1920. To illustrate the species included in the present article, I shall use photographs made from the fresh specimens.

Chanterel floccosus Schw.

FLOCCOSE CHANTEREL

Plate 2. $\times \frac{1}{4}$

Pileus elongated trumpet-shaped to funnel-shaped, closed at the top when very young, becoming deeply infundibuliform, firm, fleshy, gregarious to subcespitose, 5-14 cm. broad, 10-18 cm. high; surface floccose, with persistent or evanescent scales, bright-yellow when young, some shade of orange when mature, fading at times; margin concolorous, rarely tinged with lilac, undulate, involute when dry; context thin, white, sweet, edible; hymenium creameous at first, then ochraceous, rarely pale-umber tinged with lilac, finally ochraceous-brown throughout; lamellae thick, close, narrow, decurrent, repeatedly forked, branching or anastomosing; spores ellipsoid, smooth, ochraceous, $14 \times 7 \mu$; stipe short, glabrous or hairy, whitish at the base when young, becoming creameous or ochraceous.

This species, which was originally described from the Pocono Mountains in Pennsylvania, is large, handsome, and edible. It is to be looked for in damp places in dense woods throughout most of the eastern United States, occurring from Maine to Alabama and west, even to Oregon and Washington. It can not be called common, although I have at times found it fairly abundant in favored spots. The illustration is taken from a handsome photograph made in October, 1921, at Mount Vernon, New York, by Mr. A. W. Dreyfoos, and donated by him to the Garden herbarium. It shows well the peculiar and characteristic appearance of the surface of the pileus in its younger stages.

Clitocybe phyllophila (Pers.) Quél.

LEAF-LOVING CLITOCYBE

Plate 3. $\times 1$

Pileus fleshy, convex or plane, becoming depressed or umbilicate, obtuse, solitary or cespitose, 4–7 cm. broad; surface smooth, dry, white, silvery on the margin because of the silky veil; lamellae moderately broad, subdistant, adnate or slightly decurrent, white, becoming yellowish-ochraceous; spores ellipsoid, $6-8 \times 3-5 \mu$; stipe equal, stuffed or hollow, tough, downy and incurved at the base, spongy within, white, sometimes eccentric, 5–7 cm. long, 5–8 mm. thick.

A well-known European species found in the eastern United States from New England to North Carolina and west to Wisconsin. As its name implies, it is fond of fallen leaves and sticks in woods. Peck does not list it as edible and I have not experimented with it, but when it has been tried out it will very probably be found among the edible species. The photograph was made from plants collected at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, October 3, 1911.

Clitocybe subhirta Peck

SLIGHTLY-HAIRY CLITOCYBE

Plate 4. $\times 1$

Pileus convex or nearly plane, sometimes slightly depressed, 2.5–7 cm. broad; surface at first hairy-tomentose, then nearly glabrous, pale-yellow or buff, becoming whitish, margin incurved; lamellae crowded, adnate or decurrent, whitish or pale-yellow; spores subglobose, $4-5 \mu$; stipe nearly equal, stuffed or hollow, sometimes eccentric, 2.5–5 cm. long, 6–10 mm. thick.

A rare species, described from Brewerton, New York, and known only from this state and Massachusetts. Its edible qualities have not been tested. The photograph was made from plants collected at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in October, 1911.

Melanoleuca Thompsoniana Murrill

THOMPSON'S MELANOLEUCA

Plate 5. $\times 1$

Pileus large and attractive, convex to plane with a broad umbo,

sometimes splitting with age, gregarious, reaching 10 cm. broad; surface dry, glabrous, somewhat rimose, flavous over the whole surface when young, becoming dark-luteous at the center and flavous or cream-colored toward the margin; context thin, white or yellowish; lamellae adnate, becoming slightly sinuate and seceding, rather crowded and narrow, lemon-yellow when young, becoming flavo-luteous with age, brownish on drying; spores subglobose, smooth, hyaline, $5-7\mu$; stipe long, equal, longitudinally striate, glabrous, lemon-yellow, fleshy, firm, 14 cm. long, 2-2.5 cm. thick.

An attractive yellow species described by Peck in 1873 from Bethlehem, New York, as *Agaricus flavescens*, but this name had already been assigned to a species of *Agaricus* by Wallroth forty years before. It has been found on and about old pine stumps in New York, Massachusetts, and North Carolina. So far as I know, it has not been tested for edibility. The photograph was made from plants collected by Dr. Thompson and myself at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, October 3, 1911.

Melanoleuca eduriformis Murrill

RATHER-TOUGH MELANOLEUCA

Plate 6. $\times \frac{3}{4}$

Pileus rather thin, becoming expanded or slightly depressed, gregarious to subcespitose, reaching 10 cm. broad; surface smooth, glabrous, polished, hygrophanous when wet, not viscid, isabelline to fulvous, scarcely darker at the center; margin concolorous, somewhat lobed; context white, with fragrant odor and very pleasant, mealy to nutty flavor; lamellae sinuate, rather narrow, crowded, white, unchanging; spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, $5-6 \times 2-3\mu$; stipe larger above or below, rather irregular, pale-yellowish, white at the apex, smooth, glabrous, hollow, 8 cm. long, 1.5-2 cm. thick.

Described and known only from specimens collected in moist leaf-mold in the New York Botanical Garden, August 29, 1911. The illustration is from these specimens, which were not tested for edibility.

Galerula Hypni (Batsch) Murrill

MOSS-LOVING GALERULA

Plate 7. $\times 1$

Pileus thin, membranous, subconic or campanulate, obtuse or

papillate, 5–15 mm. broad; surface glabrous, hygrophanous, watery-cinnamon or subochraceous and striatulate when moist, becoming paler when dry, often fading to yellowish or buff; margin usually striate; lamellae thin, broad, distant, adnate, ventricose, white or whitish, becoming ochraceous-yellow, often whitish-floccose on the edges; spores ovoid, pointed, smooth, uniguttulate, $8-12 \times 5-7 \mu$; cystidia flask-shaped, $40-45 \mu$ long, $8-10 \mu$ thick at the base; stipe slender, flexuous, hollow, smooth or slightly silky-fibrillose, downy or pruinose at the apex, with a white mycelioid tomentum at the base, whitish or pallid, varying to fuliginous, 2.5–5 cm. long, about 1 mm. thick; veil slight, evanescent.

A dainty little plant occurring commonly among mosses or grasses in shaded places throughout Europe and temperate North America and occasionally found on high mountains in tropical America. The specimens figured were collected in the New York Botanical Garden in August, 1911.

***Gymnopilus flavidellus* Murrill**

YELLOWISH GYMNOPIUS

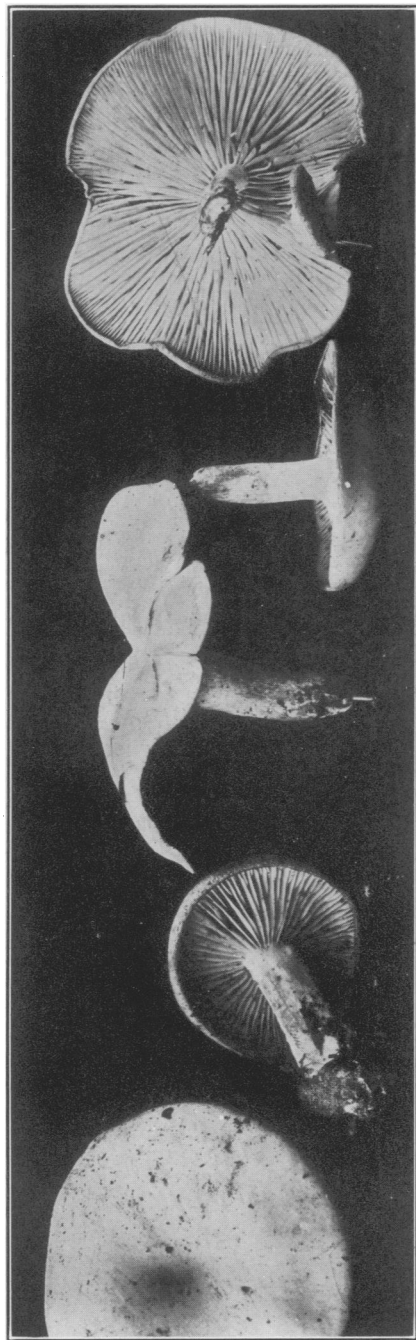
Plate 8. $\times 1$

Pileus convex to plane or slightly depressed, gregarious or subcespitose, 3–5 cm. broad; surface dry or moist, smooth, glabrous, not striate, melleous to ochraceous or luteous at the center; margin entire, cream-colored; context yellowish, with mawkish, slightly bitter taste; lamellae adnate or sinuate with a decurrent tooth, rather crowded and narrow, pale-yellow to ferruginous; spores ovoid, minutely echinulate, ferruginous, $8-9 \times 5-6 \mu$; stipe subequal, solid to hollow, pale-yellow to yellowish-brown, pruinose at the apex, whitish-mycelioid at the base, 3–5 cm. long, 3–5 mm. thick; veil arachnoid, fugacious.

Described and figured from specimens collected on a chestnut stump in woods in the New York Botanical Garden, September 9, 1911. It occurs on dead wood of various deciduous and coniferous trees throughout most of temperate North America and has been found also in Bermuda. Species of this genus have not been sufficiently tested for edibility and should be avoided for the present. Some of them are known to be poisonous.



CHANTEREL FLOCCOSUS Schw.



CLITOCYBE PHYLLOPHILA (Pers.) Quél.



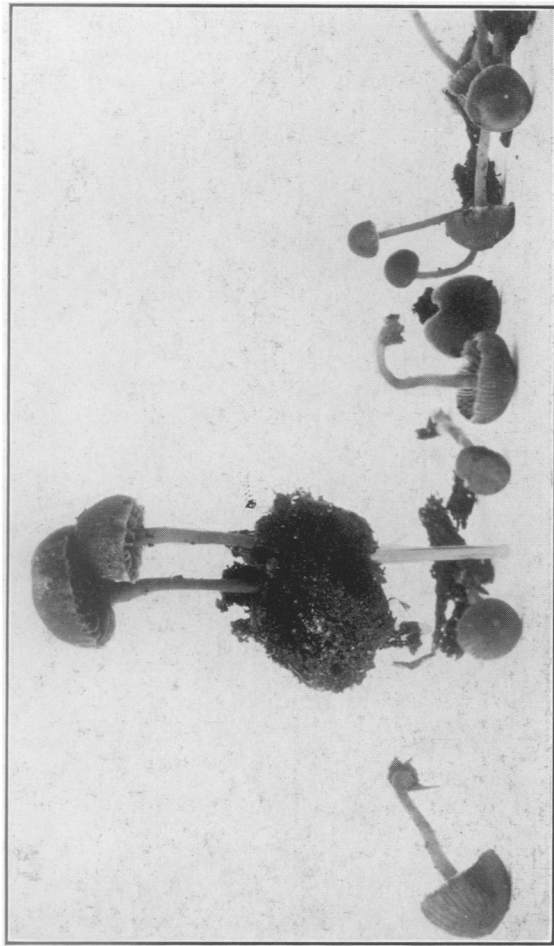
CLITOCYBE SUBHIRTA PECK



MELANOLEUCA THOMPSONIANA MURRILL



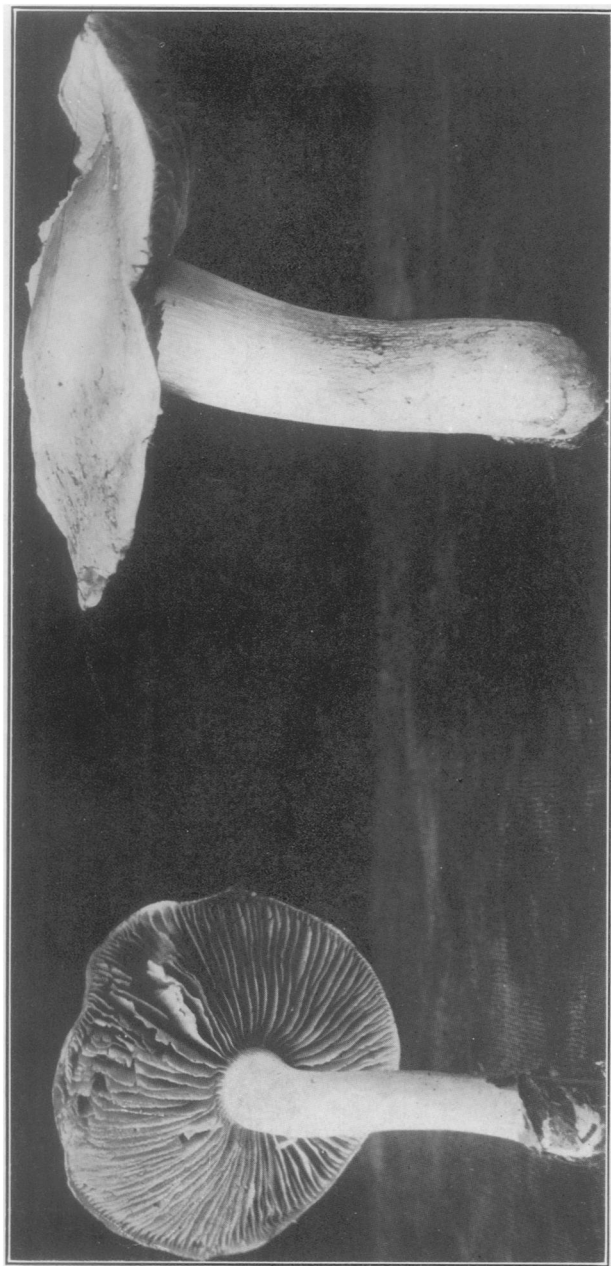
MELANOLEUCA EDURIFORMIS MURRILL



GALERULA HYPNI (BATSCH) MURRILL



GYMNOPILUS FLAVIDELLUS MURRILL



HEBELOMA LUTEUM MURRILL

Hebeloma luteum Murrill

EGG-YELLOW HEBELOMA

Plate 9. $\times 1$

Pileus large, thick, fleshy, convex to plane, solitary, 5-10 cm. broad; surface smooth, glabrous, viscid, luteous; margin ochraceous, entire, not striate; lamellae sinuate, ventricose, crowded, melleous to ferruginous; spores ellipsoid, smooth, subfulvous in mass, melleous under the microscope, $7-8.5 \times 4-5 \mu$; stipe equal or tapering upward, smooth, dry, glabrous, pearly-white, 5-7 cm. long, 7-15 mm. thick; veil fibrillose, slight, evanescent.

Described, figured, and known only from specimens collected on the ground in woods near Stockbridge, Massachusetts, early in September, 1911. This is another genus that is too difficult and too imperfectly known as yet to be recommended to amateur mycophagists.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.